

## BAFF SLAYERS TO BE INDICTED THIS WEEK

That Is Prediction Made by Acting District Attorney Delehanty.

### LIGHT CAST ON THE CASE

The men believed by the police and the District Attorney's office to be responsible for the murder of Barnett Baff in West Washington Market on November 24 will probably be indicted this week. That was the prediction yesterday of acting District Attorney Delehanty.

In the minds of the police the mystery has been solved, and the question whether the guilty persons shall be rounded up and charged with murder depends on the decision of the Grand Jury to which the evidence will be presented beginning tomorrow. Charles S. Whitman, District Attorney and Governor-elect, will present the witnesses to the Grand Jury.

The theory of the police and of the District Attorney is that the murder was committed by hired assassins and that business rivalry had something to do with the events leading to the shooting. Although no one would substantiate the report yesterday that the two gunmen received \$250 for their murderous work, there seems no doubt that a certain amount of money was paid for the deed; that the gunmen were urged on by go-betweens and that there are still other men on whose trail the police are at work.

#### Murder Car Sought.

From information gathered yesterday it seems probable that the two gunmen, the two men who hired them to do the work and several others will be indicted, one thing that remained apparently not cleared up last night was the identity of the murder car and its driver, but a visit of Mr. Delehanty to the Bronx in the afternoon was supposed to have had something to do with evidence on those two points.

Before going to the Bronx Mr. Delehanty had a long talk with Mr. Whitman and later he made a statement concerning the status of the investigation. "We expect to clear the case up next week," he said. "We have an abundance of evidence against the men who did the shooting and the men who instigated it. In many respects the case is similar to the Rosenthal murder, except that no policeman was connected with it."

"We know the motive for the killing of Baff, but we are not in a position to present to make it public. We will begin to present the evidence to the Grand Jury on Monday and at least eleven witnesses will be called. There is sufficient evidence to occupy the attention of the Grand Jury on Monday and Tuesday."

"Mr. Whitman will take actual charge of the examination of witnesses before the Grand Jury, as we feel that the case is worthy of his attention. It is plainly a case of hired assassination. Those two hired assassins are known to us and will be indicted for murder."

#### Moore Talking Freely.

"Moore is talking freely," said Mr. Delehanty. "He will be one of the first witnesses before the Grand Jury."

The men concerned in the murder are not members of the Hudson Dusters, or the Green Madder gang, as was reported yesterday. They are members of a crowd of men who help in the unloading of children in Hoboken and New York from railroad cars.

Moore had revealed to the police the methods of the crowd, their habits and their readiness to obey the orders of their superiors. It was in connection with his story that Joseph Cohen, a contractor, who makes a specialty of hiring "chicken handlers" and his brother Jacob, were indicted Friday on a charge of assault and held in Judge Malone's General Sessions on \$25,000 bail each.

They are accused of having attacked A. T. Pearson, a friend and business associate of Baff.

Mr. Delehanty said yesterday that the inspiration of the assault on Pearson was the same as the inspiration of the attack on Baff.

The arrest of Joseph and Jacob Cohen was characterized by their counsel, Alfred J. Gibson, of Brooklyn, as a fishing expedition and little short of an inquisition proceeding.

He stated that the Cohen brothers and others were applied to Judge Malone for a reduction of the bail, but he was referred to the District Attorney's office, where he got little satisfaction.

The police yesterday questioned Moses Rosenstien, who was arrested Wednesday, and then let him go. They also questioned Benjamin Lewis, a chicken handler, and set him free. Harry Cohen, known as Kid Griffin, was placed in the House of Detention as a material witness under \$10,000 bail. He is a brother of Jacob and Joseph Cohen, and there were reports yesterday that he had given the police important information bearing on the murder of Baff.

Joseph Lisansky, an employee of Baff, is also held in Judge Malone's court as a material witness. It is supposed he was a witness of the shooting.

Two men who have not been arraigned yet and who are regarded as extremely important witnesses by the police are Isadore Switzky, called Izzy the Strong, and David Klodney, known as Dave Klondyke. Both are chicken handlers.

They are in custody of either the District Attorney's men or of the police at the Broadway Central Hotel.

Joseph Cohen, the boss contractor of the chicken handlers, is reported to be wealthy. He lives in a luxurious house in Penn street, Williamsburg, and owns an automobile. He is also interested in the retail fish and chicken business in the Brownsville section.

## BELIEVES MRS. BRECK MAY BE IN KENTUCKY

Chicagoan Writes of Reading About Woman Who Had Lost Memory.

CHICAGO, N. J., Dec. 19.—(Revised) Hope that Mrs. Walter Breck, who disappeared two weeks ago, may be alive and in care of a family somewhere in Kentucky, was created today by a letter from Chicago which stated that a woman known as Mrs. East Orange had turned over to the family.

The writer of the letter is Edward Edwards, who is connected with the stewardship department of the Hotel La Salle in Chicago. He wrote that a few days ago he read of the appearance of a woman suffering from loss of memory in a Kentucky town. The woman was unable to identify herself, but mentioned places in the East, including Boston, and some towns forgotten by Edwards. A family in the town took compassion on the woman and was looking after her.

Members of the Breck family are not satisfied that the search in the vicinity of Staunton, Va., has been as thorough as it might be, and today a detective was sent there to visit the favorite haunts of Mrs. Breck.

## The Week in the War

SUNDAY, Dec. 13.—Italy demands an apology from Turkey for dragging British Consul from Italian consulate at Hodeida and also the release of the Consul. French repulse German attack on Asbach and draw net tighter around St. Mihiel. Germans report capture of 11,000 Russians in Poland. Petrograd reports say that Russians hold their ground in East Prussia, continue the offensive against Cracow and hold Germans in check east of Lodz. Col. Goethals asks for destroyers to patrol three mile limit at Panama and Colon because British colliers communicate with British warships in these waters.

MONDAY, Dec. 14.—British submarine B-11 dives under five lines of mines in Dardanelles and sinks Turkish warship Messudieh. Servians recapture Belgrade, which was held twelve days by Austrians. French officially announce that Germans have been pushed back in Flanders. Germans report repulse of French attacks between the Meuse and Vosges. Canadian Finance Minister says Dominion must borrow \$100,000,000 a year while war lasts.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15.—Official report from Berlin admits defeat of German troops in Mlawka. Austria announces that her troops have cleared Carpathian passes of Russians and that the garrison of Przemyśl made a successful sortie. German cruiser Cormorant interned at Guam by the United States authorities. Sultan of Turkey in speech from throne says his country was forced into war by Russian attack on Turkish Black Sea fleet.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.—German fleet shells Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby on Yorkshire coast, 122 persons killed and 549 seriously wounded, and immense damage done to property. British ships sent out in pursuit of German cruisers. Belgians occupy positions on left bank of the Yser and Allies advance at Ypres and La Bassée. Servian General Staff announces that Servian soil has been cleared of the enemy and the Austrian loss in wounded and prisoners amounts to 60,000.

THURSDAY, Dec. 17.—French Government reports appreciable advance from the North Sea to the River Lys. German squadron which raided English coast reported to have encountered British destroyer flotilla and damaged one or more of the destroyers. Recruiting in England receives immense stimulus. Turkey makes promise to satisfy demands of Italian Government. Detailed account of naval battle off Falkland Islands, sent from Buenos Ayres, says German Admiral misestimated strength of British fleet.

FRIDAY, Dec. 18.—Petrograd admits German column is within eighteen miles of Warsaw, but says reinforcements are rapidly strengthening the Russian lines and that Russian artillery has repulsed massed German attacks. England strikes at Turkish authority in Egypt by taking over that country and appointing as Sultan Prince Hussein Kemal Pasha, an uncle of the deposed ruler. Contradictory reports received from scene of action in the west: French report driving Germans toward Ostend, progress near Lille and destruction of batteries near Verdun; Germans report successes near Neupont, Arras, La Bassée and along the Somme, in which region French lost 2,200 prisoners and 1,000 killed and wounded.

SATURDAY, Dec. 19.—Fighting reported on almost entire battle front in the west. French announce progress in northern France and beating back of German attacks. Berlin reports pursuit of Russians in Poland. Russians rearranging position of armies. Italian Senate adjourns after manifestation following Premier's declaration that 1915 would see Italy's destinies accomplished.

(To be continued next Sunday.)

## Cleary Freed After Wife Breaks Under Long Strain

Continued from First Page.

The charge as a whole was considered fair and impartial. Anna Cleary Newman was not in court to hear it. Apparently the strain yesterday kept her away, but the dead man's mother, whose elegiac was mentioned, and his grandmother were in court.

Mrs. Cleary was with her husband and showed that the strain was crushing her. She wept from time to time. Her husband, who was in a condition to premeditate the crime.

"It was a sad scene," he said, "when the daughter entered court after the mother had left the stand, but such a scene can have no place in this case. You must decide on the evidence alone." Other instructions indicated plainly that Cleary must be convicted of some degree of killing.

Closing arguments began at 9 A. M. Frank Conesky, Cleary's counsel, based the jury to free the defendant, largely on the basis of the "unwritten law" holding it a man's duty to protect his own home. But the lawyer did not disregard the plea of insanity.

"He was a madman," said Mr. Conesky, speaking of Cleary on the day of the shooting. He asked the jury to let Cleary go on the ground that a dozen witnesses go on the ground that he was irrational and that the prosecution had not proved Cleary was sane.

"There isn't a man of you jurors," added the lawyer, "who, unless his blood is like ice water, wouldn't have done what William Cleary did. You would have done it even if you didn't have a drop of liquor in you. There's not one man in a hundred in this court room who wouldn't have done the same thing. A man who wouldn't have done it doesn't properly value the value of a daughter."

Cleary's wife, who had been a daughter was 17 years old," he continued after a sort of apology for "speaking out" concerning Eugene Newman, "the learned of her attachment for young Newman. He said his intelligent wife were believers in heredity. You never knew a wise man to be the son of a fool; you never knew virtue to come of vice; you never knew a woman who would do with a boy to her vicious children. William Cleary and his wife reasoned that way and incurred what was this boy's surroundings."

Mr. Conesky told of the taking of the New York apartment to be rid of Newman and described the shock to Cleary when he learned of the true relations between Anna and Eugene. The only thing that kept Cleary on his feet during his drunken wanderings in New York, he said, was the agony that tormented him. In other words, the lawyer added, the body of William Cleary was there, but the mind was gone. Some noticed it because of his vacant stare, others because of his bulging eyes. He was a madman.

"We do not say," continued Mr. Conesky, "that his reason was wholly destroyed until that moment when he beheld the author of his misery, of his daughter's work. It is all right, gentlemen, for us to stand here six months later and say or think that Cleary ought to have called a policeman or appealed to the law for protection, but put yourself in his place. Send him home for Christmas to a reputedly healthy father. William Cleary is not guilty of any crime in the eyes of the law, he said, is the supreme force between vengeance and violence. He refused to let Newman's character be shamed, and attacked the plea of insanity and the statement that Cleary was in a twilight state when he shot the boy.

"An unusual incident took place in this court room yesterday," said the District Attorney, "when that strikes at the very heart of a human being. It was touching in the extreme. I am not cruel enough to say it was not a natural outburst of paternal affection, but it is honestly impressed on our consciences. You must, however, be oblivious to the melodramatic effect which, to say the least, it was desired to create."

"Secrets of human weakness, which all nature would shrink from revealing, have come forth here as if dragged out by fate. The secrets of many lives have thus been revealed by the crime. And it does not behoove us in this trial to say as a demon of immorality and the end of a marriage of virtue. It was a false step in youthful affection, but I do not intend to let them stain the memory of the boy."

"I will not criticize the burning forth of the spectacle of this girl's misfortune as a defense for her father. I concede that Cleary was drunk, but I maintain he was responsible. He was excited as a result of knowing what had happened to his girl. When he came to my office he was excited because of what he had done."

Robert W. de Forest III, president of the Chamber of Commerce, said he is ill at home, 7 Washington Square North, with a slight attack of neuritis. Mr. de Forest, on the advice of his physician, has been confined to his home for several days, but it is expected he will be out again soon.

## BRITAIN AND CANADA LEAD ARMS BUYERS

Redfield's Statement on War Exports Shows Surprisingly Small Shipments.

### TO FILE NEW FIGURES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Responding to the Hitecock resolution calling for a statement of the amount of arms and munitions of war exported to Europe before and since hostilities began, Secretary Redfield sent to the Senate today a statement showing exports of cartridges, gunpowder and firearms for the twelve months ended June, 1913; for the same period ended June, 1914, and for the months of August, September and October this year.

The statement was far less startling than might have been expected. Senator Hitecock was not entirely satisfied with completeness of the figures and asked Secretary Redfield to supplement them, which the Secretary will do.

Pending the supplemental statement, Mr. Hitecock asked that the preliminary report be printed and laid upon the table. At the proper time he will address the Senate thereon.

Shipments to the United Kingdom and to Canada are much larger than to many of the other countries. The report shows large shipments of firearms to France as late as October of this year, amounting to \$392,812. In the same month cartridges to the value of \$383,250 were exported to France.

There were no exports to France in September and only \$1,895 worth of firearms in August. No shipments were made to Austria, Belgium, Germany, Russia, the Balkan States or Turkey during the three months named. The statement shows no shipments whatever to the Balkans and insignificant shipments of firearms and cartridges to Turkey in 1913 and 1914. Belgium took from the United States \$15,967 worth of cartridges in 1912, and \$56,847 worth of firearms, while for the twelve months ended June, 1914, she took \$8,241 worth of cartridges, \$41,294 worth of firearms.

Germany was a heavy buyer of cartridges and firearms in 1912, and a heavier buyer in 1914, but has taken none since the war began. Russia bought sparingly in 1912, the total value being less than \$5,000, but in 1914 it rose to \$750,000 worth of cartridges and firearms. Russia has taken none since the close of the fiscal year 1914 on July 1.

Japan bought nearly \$20,000 worth of the munitions of war in the year 1913, and about \$15,000 worth in the last fiscal year. The United Kingdom took nearly \$200,000 worth in the fiscal year ended June, 1913, and about \$200,000 worth in the fiscal year ended June, 1914. She bought a little over \$300,000 worth in August, nearly \$300,000 worth in September and nearly \$300,000 worth in October.

Canada was a heavy buyer in 1912, and a heavier buyer in 1914, but has taken none since the war began. In the fiscal year ended June, 1913, Canada took \$1,300,000 worth of munitions of war, and the following fiscal year nearly \$1,000,000. In August, after the war began, about \$100,000 worth of cartridges and \$80,000 worth of firearms were taken in the month of October about the same amount.

Secretary Redfield explained that he could not supply the Senate with very definite information, first, because he has no authority to make any kind of an investigation that would be necessary, and he reminds the Senate that it would be something of an undertaking in view of the fact that there are a great many countries in the United States which, with slight change in their equipment could manufacture war materials.

He pointed out that there were heavier shipments in the last two fiscal years to Mexico than at war than to those that are now engaged in the conflict in Europe.

Summarizing the exports, the report showed that in the fiscal year ended June, 1914, this country exported to the nations now at war cartridges valued at \$68,459, and to the other countries, \$2,583,044 worth. Inferentially, this suggests the shipments that have been made to Mexico.

The figures for the three months, August, September and October, show gradually increasing shipments to the leading nations now at war.

### DANES HOLD GERMAN AVIATOR.

Pilot Arrested When Aeroplane Descends on Fano Island.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Exchange Telegraph Company's Copenhagen correspondent says a German aeroplane was forced to land on the Danish island of Fano, in the North Sea, off the western coast of Jutland, and is now stranded there.

The aviator and his passengers, one of them an officer, were taken into custody by the Danish authorities and will be interned.

### ANOTHER HOLY WAR PERHAPS.

Rome Doubts Esand Pasha Has Proclaimed One In Albania.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. Rome, Dec. 19.—Reports received here today from a Hungarian source that Esand Pasha has proclaimed a holy war in Albania. These reports are declared to be utterly unfounded.

## GREECE BUYING WAR SUPPLIES, SUIT SHOWS

Former Minister Makes Disclosures in Action Involving Publishers.

### DENIES CRITICISING BRYAN

Interesting testimony by Agathon Schlemann, who was Greek Minister to the United States until he was recalled a month ago, and who is a son of Heinrich Schlemann, the noted German archaeologist, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday indicating steps taken by the Greek Government to obtain supplies here in the event of war. The testimony bore on assertions by officers of the Pan-Hellenic Union, of which Petros P. Tantis, an importer, is secretary, that former Minister Schlemann had made statements uncomplimentary to Secretary of State Bryan.

Mr. Schlemann, who sailed for home a few days ago, as a foreign diplomat was not subject to the orders of courts of this country, but he came here voluntarily to give testimony in behalf of Solon J. Vlasto and his brother, Demetrius Vlasto, publishers of the Greek newspaper Eftimeri, who have been sued for libel by Tantis because they accused him of disseminating the alleged false statement that former Minister Schlemann had discussed Secretary Bryan's ignorance of foreign affairs.

#### Coal Order Cancelled.

The testimony shows that Mr. Schlemann came here in July, but did not present his credentials to President Wilson until August 17 last. In the meantime his Government had directed him to buy 25,000 tons of coal here and ship it to Greece at once. Through a misunderstanding of instructions the Minister arranged to ship 45,000 tons, and was compelled to cancel an order for 20,000 tons, in the purchase of which Tantis had assisted. Tantis contends that Schlemann sought to relieve himself of the blame for the extra order by shifting responsibility to him, but Mr. Schlemann testified that he really cancelled the 20,000 order to save money for his Government.

Mr. Schlemann said the rate Tantis agreed to pay was too high, in view of the fact that the seas had been closed by German warships and that he saved between \$20,000 and \$40,000 for his Government by the cancellation. The witness testified that he had appointed Tantis a member of the export commission to pass on a quantity of cotton gauge brought in from this country by the War Department of Greece.

Mr. Schlemann accused Tantis of calling himself an agent of the Greek Government, without authority in conducting negotiations for the coal and said he had a conversation of "a very acrimonious character" at Tantis' office at 30 Wall street. He then annulled a contract made by Tantis with the Ganz Steamship Company for transporting 20,000 tons of coal and Tantis wrote the Minister a letter in which he said Schlemann had "expressed a deliberate untruth."

#### Called an Insult.

The letter continued: "You know very well you gave, as such authority, earnestly requesting me to save from the Greek Government the coal, and allowed yourself to be placed in thorough violation of my inexperience. Your letter adds an unbearable and unjustifiable insult to the Greek Government and gives me the promptest satisfaction with the least possible delay."

Questioned concerning his statements about Secretary Bryan, Mr. Schlemann denied that he had ever criticized the Secretary's foreign policies or that he considered Mr. Bryan's knowledge of foreign matters "altogether defective" and was compelled to "enlighten Mr. Bryan on those things."

It is charged that former Minister Schlemann criticized Secretary Bryan at a meeting of Greeks in the Staten Island Fair Grounds August 16 last, when there was a parade of Greek Volunteers and Greek Boy Scouts. He denied that he mentioned Mr. Bryan in his speech there, but when asked if he spoke of the Secretary in private conversations he said: "Perhaps I mentioned his name, but certainly I did not mention it disrespectfully or in a disparaging way."

Ex-Minister Schlemann's testimony disclosed that Mr. Vassardoulis, the Greek Consul at San Francisco, is now in New York on a special mission for his Government in connection with the purchase of supplies and has an office at the Capital Hotel.

### GREEK CABINET SUMMONED.

Special Meeting to Consider Arrest of Officer by Turks.

ATHENS, via London, Dec. 19.—Premier Venizelos called the Greek Cabinet today to meet in special session to consider the arrest of a Greek naval officer by the Turks at Constantinople.

It is understood here that the German Foreign Office has instructed the German Legation at Constantinople to intervene to prevent the execution of the Greek officer.

The action by Germany is attributed to a desire to prevent Greece from declaring war on Turkey, a declaration which had been expected today.



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\$175 to \$225 Skunk Sets—\$85 to \$135  
\$125 to \$175 Beaver Sets—\$65 to \$95  
\$95 to \$185 Black Fox Sets—\$45, \$75 & \$95

**Fur Coats**  
\$115 to \$235 Caracul Coats—\$85, \$125, \$195  
\$150 to \$250 Hudson Seal Coats—\$125 to \$195  
\$400 Hudson Seal or Caracul Coats—\$295  
\$750 Hudson Seal Coats, Chinchilla Trimmed, \$450

## An Opportune Sale of Fur-trimmed Wraps

\$50 — \$75 — \$95 Formerly \$95 to \$195

Brocaded and chiffon velvets in rich shades, trimmed with fur. More Elaborate Wraps at proportionate prices.

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Formerly \$65 to \$125—\$45 & \$65

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